

Supplemental Table 2: Penalized logistic regression coefficients and corresponding odds ratio (OR) estimates for the Mayo Delirium Prediction model^a

Predictor	<i>Medical</i>		<i>Surgical</i>	
	Coefficient	OR	Coefficient	OR
Intercept	-3.44		-5.46	
Age (years)			0.02	1.02
History of delirium	0.38	1.46		
Emergency Department admission (Not elective)			0.48	1.62
White blood cell count (>12x10 ⁹ cell/liter)	0.05	1.05	0.18	1.20
Hemoglobin (<10 g/dL)	0.06	1.06	0.04	1.04
Creatinine (>1.5 mg/dL)	0.12	1.13	0.47	1.60
Sodium (<130 mmol/dl)	0.14	1.15		
Dementia	0.77	2.16	1.25	3.49
Congestive heart failure	0.01	1.01		
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease			0.02	1.02
Atrial fibrillation	0.07	1.07	0.26	1.30
Psychiatric disorder			0.24	1.27
Narcotic analgesic	0.02	1.02		
Narcotic antagonist	0.09	1.09	0.10	1.11
Fracture ^b	0.23	1.26	0.31	1.36
Pressure Ulcer (any stage)	0.44	1.55	0.69	1.99
Red blood cell transfusion			0.12	1.13
Fall risk score	0.21	1.23	0.13	1.14
Intensive care unit admit	0.92	2.51	1.25	3.49
Charlson score (0 to 5) ^c	0.02	1.02	0.07	1.07

^aModel derivation was performed using the retrospective derivation cohort (n=80,000). Age, Fall risk score, and Charlson score were modeled as continuous variables and all other predictors were modeled as dichotomous variables.

^bThe following fractures were included: head/neck, hip/thigh, knee/ankle/lower leg, spine/pelvis, and thorax.

^cCharlson scores >5 were assigned a value of 5.